BRIGHT PROSPECTS IN NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY AND CONNECTICUT-THE ANTI-TAMMANY UP-RISING IN NEW-YORK CITY-SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT IN LOUISIANA-PROSPER-

ITY AND REPUBLICANISM GO

(From The Weekly Tribune.) Since writing my last article some three weeks ago for The Tribune the political situation has been very much improved in many of the States. The readers of The Tribune will remember that in that article I predicted with great confidence certain results. Since that time many of the States have made their nominations for their State tickets, and all the parties in a large number of the Congressional districts in every State in the Union have put their candidates in the field.

I desire to state in the outset of this article that the outlook for the Republicans is still very promising in nearly all the Northern States, as well as in some portions of the Solid South.

Of course great interest centres in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut. Those States have for a long time been largely Democratic. The outlook is now very encouraging for carrying them all for the Republicans. The news from Connecticut is very flattering. It seems certain that the Democrats will not secure a single Congressman in that State. The outlook in New-Jersey is equally good. I doubt if the Democrats in that State can possibly carry over three districts out of the eight; and the Republicass will make a hard fight in two of those three. Nothing but overconfidence can prevent a sweeping Republican majority in the State of New-Jersey in November next.

Of course great interest also centres in the State of New-York. The situation in New-York has been constantly crystallizing within the last two weeks. Senator Hill has accepted the nomination of the regular Democratic party for Governor. The Independent Democrats have nominated a candidate of their own. The Republicans are substantially a unit in favor of Mr. Morton, which renders his election sure beyond any reasonable doubt.

The situation in New-York City is very in teresting. After a large amount of figuring and careful political labor all the better classes of society have finally united in one solid party for the purpose of overthrowing the Tammany Ring. The entire opposition of Tammany Hall seems to be concentrated upon William A. Strong as candidate for Mayor. The Tanmany Democrats have gone outside of their organization and nominated for Mayor Mr. Straus, roping thereby to hold some of the anti-Tammany Democrats to his support. This will avail little. The simple question which will be submitted to the people in New-York City at the coming election will be that of "Tammany" or "Anti-Tammany." There will be a counting of the people, and on the one side will be arrayed the men who believe in corruption, fraud and bribery. Such men will vote the Tammany ticket. Against them will be arrayed the people in this great metropolis who believe in good municipal government, in honesty, decency and public morals.

One would suppose that in such a contest Tammany could be easily overthrown. Such is by no means the case. That institution has such a hold upon the lower elements of society, has such a system of carrying elections, that to defeat it will require the utmost labor and the most patient work of the better people of New-York City. There is little doubt that a vast majority of the people of this great metropolis believe in decency and in honest municipal government. The great difficulty arises from the fact that for years large numbers of apright business citizens have eschewed politics and have refused to go near the polls on Election Day. The recent exposures of corruption, rottenness and blackmailing carried on by the officials of New-York City are so astounding that it does seem as if this year business men who believe in good government will surely take the pains to go and vote. If they do this the result is already assured.

The Democratic nominee for Governor, David B. Hill, has no doubt the strongest personal following of any one Democrat in the State of New-York. It must also be remembered that few men in the Democratic party have more bitter enemies than has Senator Hill. His political action in the past in riding high-handed over the Cleveland Democrats in the State of New-York will not be forgotten at the polls this fall. His calling of the early "snap" convention two years ago is easily remembered. The part which he took in stealing the State, for which Judge Maynard received such an overwhelming defeat, will have its effect in the coming election. All over the State of New-York there are many Democrats who have been long waiting for an opportunity to get even with Mr. Hill. The treatment of the County Democracy in the convention which nominated Mr. Hill will cost bine to weaken him as a candidate. But more than all these things taken together is the wellknown fact that the masses of the people who earn a living by working with their hands in the State of New-York are tired of the Democratic party and their methods; and are going to vote the straight Republican ticke, from one end of the State of New-York to the other.

### THE WORKINGMEN AWAKE.

The workingmen of this State were cajoled two years ago into the belief that a Democratic victory would bring them steady employment and hetter wages. They were told so in every Democratic newspaper and by every Democratic speaker upon the stump all over the entire State. They have seen the experiment tried. Thousands of them have been thrown out of employment. Hundreds of thousands of them are to-day working for reduced wages. No argument is needed with such men to convince them that they have een misled, deceived.

One can hardly visit a precinct in the entire State of New-York where he will not meet men, and sometimes a large number of them, who declare openly, "I have voted my last Democratic I met precisely such a condition all over Ohlo last fall. I found the same thing to be true in Rhode Island last spring. Wherever I went in Maine during August and September the same utterances everywhere greeted me. The result in those three States showed conclusively what such utterances mean. They meant in those States a large decrease of Democratic votes, a large increase of Republican votes. They will mean precisely the same thing in New-York this fall. If the Republicans do not achieve in this State a rousing victory in the coming election, it will be entirely their own fault. Nothing but apathy and overconfidence can prevent them from achieving such a result.

One question towers above ell others in the approaching campaign in all the States of the Union. Go where you will one hears the same question discussed—the old, old question of prosection against free trade. The good results of the McKinley bill are everywhere being compared with the ruin wrought by the free trade legislation of the present Democratic Congress. The Republican party everywhere stands by the policy of preserving the markets of the United States for American labor and American business men. The Democratic party throughout the entire Union are championing the cause of free trade, and are favoring the throwing of our marrets open to the competition of goods produced by the chean labor of the Old World, no matter how disastrous such competition may be to the wage-earners and manufacturers of this country.

THE ISSUE PLAINLY MADE.

The issue is clear cut, and it has come to be well understood. The result of the elections this year can be accepted only as a decision of this vital question. It is remarkable how this one tion is coming to be understood, even in cortions of the Solid South, where heretofore it

# HARDMAN

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,

has been supposed to be impossible for light to penetrate. On the 17th of September last was held in the city of New-Orleans one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the State of Louisiana. The meeting was called by the sugar planters and manufacturers of that State. The mottoes and decorations were significant. "American Labor and American Enterprise Must Be Protected," met the eye of every on in that large gathering. "Protection for All American Industries" was another equally prominent motto. This convention was composed entirely of men who have formerly acted with the Democratic party and voted the Democratic ticket. Still the main resolution adopted by that meeting reads as fellows: "Resolved, That we earnestly recommend and urge the people of Louisiana to organize themselves into clubs, committees and conventions, with the view of electing members from each district to the Congress of the United States, pledged to stand by the National Republican party in the organization of the House of Representatives and in the protection of American industries." This resolution was adopted with great unanimity and enthusiasm. The speeches made in that convention were not only remarkable, but very significant. Another motto on the walls of the building was indicative of the spirit of the convention. It read: "Free trade means poor wages; poor wages means starvation to the American laborer." And still another: "The sugar crop of Louisiana had doubled in three years under the McKinley law." And yet another: "We can't compete with coolle labor; the American workman cannot live on 50 cents a day."

#### PROTECTION IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Kernochan, one of the leading speakers in that convention, among many other things said: "Gentlemen, I have been all my life until lately a Democrat, but at the same time a Protectionist, per se and on principle for all American industries. I could at that time act consistently, as I did, because the Democratic platform at that time called for a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. Samuel Randall was alive then, and he and his thirty-five adherent Protection Democrats gave us at least the hope that there was a protection plank yet to stand on, and I therefore thought it best for all or our interests to act as I did at that time. To-day we meet again in this hall and this same question confronts us. Is it best for us to remain in the Democratic party any longer, or for self-preservation to declare our alle- REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN FROM THE giance to the Republican party whose watchword is 'Protection'?

"Since 1884 the Democratic party has changed its creed, and its platform calls for 'tariff reform,' meaning really for 'free trade,' and the words 'for incidental protection' are completely erased. Its leaders to-day declare that the crusade for free protection is eliminated completely on every thing Republican. of every kind in the United States. In my opinion there is not a single protection shaving left in the Democratic platform for any protectionist to stand on, and such being the case I do not see how we, who are protectionists, can any longer remain in that party. We must therefore come out flat-footed to-day for adequate protection for all American industries, and act up to our convictions at the fall election by sending Republican members to Congress-(enthusiasm)-and also pledge ourselves to continue in the on the same line. (Great applause.) I will tell you why we should all be protectionists, and they cannot call our reasons selfish or avaricious. When anything is made in this country, the money paid for it is kept here to support our own American wageearners. When anything is imported, the money goes abroad to support foreign wage-earners in foreign countries. Let us be in favor of running 'America for Americans'-(vociferous cheers)-and let this be our battle-cry.

"Gentlemen, in my opinion six Democrats to Congress from Louisiana this Yorkville Court yesterday fall our doom is scaled, and we deserve it. It will not do any good to send Protection Democrats. They will only be curiosities. (Great applicure.) They will amount to nothing. We must come out straight and nominate our candidates on the National Republican ticket, and do our level best to elect them, and if we succeed in electing them and carrying our districts for pro-

tection, our future is safe." General Behan said at the same convention: "The Democratic free trade doctrine of the present day means low wages, loss of home and desohim many thousand votes. All these things com- lation of the fairest land on this continent. With such an outlook let us hestitate no longer to declare ourselves in favor of the Republican party and give our hearty allegiance to its principles and policy."

Colonel Breaux said: "The sugar producer of Louisiana must now leave the Democratic party of his industry. This is no longer a question of sentimental politics; his very existence is involved in the contest. I see no landing-place for us but the National Republican party. I am told that it is our natural enemy. I can only reply that if I have not been totally destroyed by my so-called friends, I owe what is left me to their enemy, and I therefore have at least the hope of such aid from affiliation with him as with hope of such aid from affiliation with him as will enable me and mine to retain what remains. I can do no worse by the change, and I may do

During a speech of Mr. Wilkinson, which was secured with great states. received with great applause, he said: "Mr. Chairman, I believe we should join the Republicans because we are protectionists from conviction and principle. Have we not already tasted too | 483 much of the cup of Democratic free trade to even desire to offer the dregs of that bitter draught Clear to others? Be active, be politic, be discreet, and when the night after election you go to your homes, some of you not to rest, but to watch and work where the ponderous wheels revolve, where 'the amber juices flash and foam,' and where through the long winter nights the darkness seems turned into day, you will have the proud conviction that you have done your best as men for the cause of American labor, for

## **Flesh**

means strength to withstand chronic ailments, coughs, colds and disease. Sound flesh is essential to

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. enriches the blood, builds up flesh and fortifles the system against sickness and chronic ailments. Physicians, the world over, endorse it,

Den't be deceived by Substitutes! Propared by Scott & Bowne, M. Y. All Druggiste homes and firesides that you love." I also quote from the speech of Mr. W. S.

Parkerson. He said: "We must go with the party that will protect our interests, and that is the Republican party. The object of a party is to advance the interests of the people who compose it. How silly, then, it is for us to be in a party which threatens our best interests with destruction. There must be no doubt of our actions. I have come to the conclusion that both in National and State matters the Democratic party is the party of incompetency. Our Democrats in Congress were like a lot of kangaroos-all legs and no brains. They jumped and hustled around and got votes, and ever since then have jabbered and jabbered and proved that there was not enough brains in the crowd to pass a bill for hogs to live under. And they have done worse. They have worked on the people of the South until we forget whether sentiment or reason should rule. I beg you to stand up for your rights and to show that Louisiana is no longer held by the fetich of the "Solid South," but stands for the best interests of her people." (Great applause.)

#### LOUISIANA NOT ALONE.

The foregoing extracts are a fair example of the trend of the entire speeches made during that marvellous convention, and all of them by men who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket straight. I have given extracts at considerable length because I desired the readers of The Tribune to understand how completely the Democratic planters of Louisiana have severed their relations with the Democratic party. They have joined the Republican party from principle. In doing so they have taken a stand in favor not only of protection for the sugar industry of Louisiana, but for protection to every industry in the entire United States. The spirit and intelligence of everything uttered in that convention would do credit to the ablest convention ever held in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts of New-York.

The speeches show most conclusively that the Democrats of Louisiana have discovered the utter hopelessness of any advantage to the industries of their State that can possibly arise from the action of the Democratic party as it is now constituted. They clearly comprehend the situation and have had the courage to act up to their convictions. They have left the Democratic party and have left it for good, having "burnt their bridges behind them.."

There are many other districts in the South where the same lesson seems to have been fully learned. It would seem that the Solid South could never have been broken except by the experiences of the last eighteen months under Democratic rule. The cost to the country has been something fearful. If, however, it shall result in opening the eyes of the men of the South who are really laboring to build up industries here in the United States to the fact that their only hope l'es in their support of the Republican party and its principles, there will be some compensation for the universal distress occasioned throughout the United States by Democratic throughout the United States by Democratic

### SOUTH.

In view of the foregoing facts I predict an increase of Republican Congressmen from the Southern States. If my prediction shall prove true, those Congressmen, added to the large number which the Republicans are sure to gain in many of the Northern States, will most surely trade shall be kept up until any such thing as make the next Congress of the United States

> Two years ago the Democrats were claiming that this great question had been settled in favor of free trade by the votes of the American peo-They have tried their experiment. trade has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." If I am right in foretelling the results of the coming election, then the decision of 1852 will not only be reversed, but it will be "weighed in the balance favor of protection for many years yet

> tests in the various States will be watched with breathless interest. Shall the next Congress be in favor of protection or not? That is a most im-portant question in every portion of this Repub-lic.

Can the city of New-York be wrested from the hands of the bribe-takers and blackmallers who now control it, and be placed in the hands of decent, reputable citizens? That question is not only of great interest to every resident of the city, but its answer will be eagerly awaited by the people of this entire Nation. R. G. HORR.

### A VENERABLE SNEAK THIFF.

Yorkville Court yesterday by Policeman Barnes, of the East Fifty-first station, a prisoner, Mrs. Cole was arrested at 6 o'clock on Saturday evenat the instance of Frederick W. Barrett, of No. 297 Third-ave. Mr. Barrett ran out of his house and, accosting

the policeman, pointed out Mrs. Cole on the street and said she had just stolen meat from him worth 12. He said he heard a noise in the hall on the first floor, and went out in time to see the woman going away from his icobox with a 12 rib-reast, that was primarily intended for his Sunday dinner. He called to her, but she ran out into the street, where she was met by two men, to one of whom she gave the meat. Barrett was about to interfere, when the other man rushed at him, knocked him down and then, with the other man, ran away. The old woman was walking leisurely up the avenue. Barnes placed Mrs. Cole under arrest. In court yesterday Mr. Barrett would press no charge against her, and Justice Meade was forced to discharge her. The police are confined that she is a shrewd, well-versed crook of the old school, and are in hopes of getting her confederates. and said she had just stolen meat from him worth

### COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

shed rout Court-Part 1-Before Lawrence, J.-Causes to sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished, sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished, or cutt Court-Part III-Before Andrews. J.-Causes to sent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished, rout Court-Part III-Before O'Brien, J.-Nos. 4,736, 2,163, 218, 2,271, 2,328, 2,415, 4,714. I. 1,068, 1,832, 4,814, 1,945<sup>3</sup>g, 2,153, 139, 1,731, 335, 109, Case unfinished. 16, 100. Case unfinished.
Circuit Court—Part IV—Before Beach, J.—Causes to be ent from Part III for trial. Case unfinished.
Superior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Mo-Superior Court-Trial Term-Part I-Before Sedgwick, J.-Nos. 1880, 886, 924, 1330, 954, 1,564, 1,047, 1,092.

Millan, at 10:30 g. m. Frank Stenger, Christian Schieck, at 2 p. m. Surrogate's Court-Trial Term-Before Fitzgerald, 8.— Nos. 982, will of Nicholas Seagrist, at 10:30 a. m.; Nos. 997, 980, will of John J. Seagrist, No. 973, will of Mary A. Buchan, at 10:30 a. m.; will of Ludwig Schramm, at 10:30 a. m. Motions.

Common Picas—Equity Term—Before Pryor, J.—Noa.

56, 82, 1, 2, 50, 102, 76, 83, 19, 28, 91, 3, 4, 107, 115,

183, 44, 15, 136, 103, Clear.

Common Picas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Daly, C. J.—

Nos. 1231, 2045, 815, 1297, 129, 1212, 1235, 1238, 1252,

1239, 80, 1285, 1183, 1297, 1295, 1212, 1235, 1238, 1252,

1235, 368, 1061, 2261, 2239, 2292, 2281, 2124, 1189, 1216,

1218, Clear.

Common Picas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Bockstaver,

J.—Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Case un
nnished.

Common Picas—Trial term—Part III—Adjourned for the

term.

REFEREES APPOINTED. Supreme Court. By Barrett, J. Matter of Marcher-ave .- Henry W. Sackett, ring vs. Steinhardt-Charles D. Burrill. Superior Court. By McAdam, J.

Currier Co. vs. McElhinny, same vs. Mar-vs. Brown-Henry W. Eston

American institutions and for the land, the ANOTHER SUBMARINE BOAT.

TO FIRE TORPEDOES AND RAISE WRECKS.

SEVERAL INGENIOUS AND NOVEL IDEAS OF A BALTIMORE INVENTOR, SIMON LAKE.

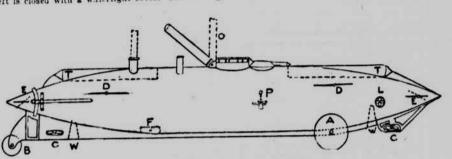
Not only the naval experts, but every other close observer of marine warfare, has recently come to recognize the immense value of the torpedo-boats, as a means of offense. The torpedo is the most terrible projectile known; and it may be launched against a battleship from a very simall craft. The latter vessel, however, must make its way undiscovered into the neighborhood the object of attack; and even with the disguise of neutral-tinted paint and under cover of night its managers have difficulty in cluding detection by a watchful foe, provided with powerful searchlights. Hence it has been proposed to construct a torpedo-boat, so that it can travel under water, and thus be completely hidden. Two or three designs for craft of that particular de-scription have been submitted to the United States Navy Department, but as yet none has proved entirely satisfactory, and construction for our Government has not been undertaken. A different design, that of Simon Lake, formerly of Baltimore, has received occasional brief mention in the news papers during the last eighteen months; but until v no full description of it has been permitted. Mr. Lake thinks that he has something superior to all other inventions of this class, and is hopeful that its merits will be appreciated after due

The Lake submarine torpedo-boat is provided, like The Lake submarine torpedo-boat is plotted in its rivals, with a smokestack that may be hauled in through it without being seen, and report on the through it without being seen, and report on the through it without being seen, and report on the situation for the guidance of the gunner. There left is closed with a watertight cover. The conning

where part of the water would need to be ejected by pumping before hauling the weights up into the

One trouble to which other submarine boats are subject is a loss of balance when one of the crew walks forward or aft. In the former case the bow will be depressed, and, if the speed be considerable, the craft will run her nose into the ocean bottoms especially if the distance thereto be slight. Under reversed conditions, the vessel's head might be thrust up out of water at a particularly inconvenient moment. Mr. Lake, however, provides three devices for keeping his boat level. One is a set of vanes, E E, working very much like the depth regulators, but smaller in size. Another is a weight, F, inside the vessel, and shifted forward or aft to "trim ship." Thirdly, if these do not act quickly or strongly enough, there are the propellers, C C, which are in this emergency run in opposite directions, so that one pulls downward and the other pushes upward. Each of these devices is electrically and automatically controlled by a pendulum, P, very much like that in a Whitehead torpedo. This swings forward if the boat's head is down, and backward if her head points upward, and as soon as a level is regained the pendulum ceases to ex-

ert any influence. When a torpedo-boat is running along or surface of the sea, a lookout may be kept from the conning tower. This post of observation is not available, though, when the vessel is subnerged to a depth of fifteen feet. Mr. Lake, there fore, equips his boat with what he calls an observing tube, O. This is about eighteen feet long. large enough to admit a man's body, and pivoted at one end, so that it may be lifted up at any angle. At the other end there is a water-tight glass-cover of such a shape that a man hoisted up by a belt, rope and pulley into the tube can see



LAKE SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

enter, and this, too, is made to exclude water. The craft has conical ends, and a screw astern propels it when on the surface of the water, and also while suspended between the top and bottom of the occan. So long as the smokestack is available a steam engine furnishes the motive power, but when the vessel is submerged an electric motor, taking current from storage batteries, acts as a

The first novel feature of Mr. Lake's scheme is to along the bottom of the ocean, after it is once deemed wise to disappear from the surface. Hence he mounts it on three wheels, one (A) on each end of an axle pretty well forward, and one (B) under the rudder. His craft is then very much like a tricycle. Power is applied from within to the forward wheel; by an electric motor, this plan being less wasteful of energy than the use of his screw propeller. The wheel under the rudder controls the operated by the usual steering apparatus. Mr. Lake's reason for employing this method of progression is that he believes it practicable thereby, after submergence, to reach an objective point with greater certainty than by aiming for it through the water. There are so many deflecting influence unknown currents that he is sceptical about any of the other boats thus far exploited ever coming near to the mark as he hopes to do. Of course as soon as a boat sinks below the surface, its pilo cannot see the ship he is aiming for, and, no matte how accurately the enemy has been sighted befordive is made, thereafter the navigator "goes it blind." The foothold on terra firma, Mr. Lake one makes a run of four or five miles entirely under pedo-boats are intended only for coast and harbon defence, and hence are required only in comparatively shallow waters. Most of the way along the Guif of Mexico and Atlantic coasts one may miles or more out from shore without finding everywhere in those regions, except up near Maine, the bottom is believed to be smooth, hard sand. Boats may be built to withstand greater depths, but probably 150 or 200 feet is the utmost that would be reached in torpedo service. To sink out of sight all the submarine boats

for naval warfare thus far conspicuously discussed admit a certain amount of water through suitable Ann Cole, age sixty-seven, a white-haired, venerable woman, who looked as if she might be the manager of a Dorcas society, was brought to the sequent ascent; and this is overcome for descent in the Holland boat by fin-like rudders that steer the boat downward and that continue to depress her course so long as she is in motion and so long as they are held in that position. The Baker boat has her propeller mounted on a transverse shaft running through her amidships; and that shaft can be volated so as to aim the propeller upward, and thus force the vessel down, or turn them downward and force her up. In some cases water that has been admitted is pumped out while the craft is still below. Mr. Lake admits water as the other inventors do, in order to sink, and also retains a "reserve of buoyancy"; but to effect his further descent or to compel the boat to rise again he may use any one of three different devices. One is a set of "depthregulating vanes," designed primarily to perform the office which their name implies, while the boat is moving. They are flat, rectangular blades (DD), usually held horizontally, but pivoted and mounted so that their forward edges may be tipped upward downward and steer in either direction. apparatus has a special value when approaching the enemy. It is then estrable to run a certain distance below the surface, say fifteen feet. Now these vanes are automatically controlled by ingenious apparatus. The pressure of the water in an object immersed therein varies with the depth. It is possible, then, to construct a gauge of such a pattern that when an index hand is moved along the scale to a certain figure, say 15, the vanes will bring the boat to the depth corresponding to that pressure and keep it there. Another method of getting the boat to the bottom

to set in motion a pair of propellers (C C) under the keel. They rotate in horizontal planes. Revolving in one direction, they pull; in the other, they push. This plan, however, would be resorted could be accomplished in a still different way These propellers, therefore, are intended mainly for another use, to be mentioned presently. When the bottom has been reached by either of these two systems, additional water is let into the craft, so as to give enough weight for traction purposes; for the driving wheels would not propel unless there was some weight resting on them.

The third plan for sinking the boat when she is not under headway, and there is no haste, may be described here, although it would probably be used less frequently in torpedo service than in certhin peaceful pursuits for which these boats are designed. In water-tight wells (W W) are suspended weights, each of about 1,000 pounds. The latter belowered to the bottom, and enough water being let in to leave the "reserve of buoyancy" less than a ton, men would be set to turning winches, and thus hauling in the ropes to which the weights were secured. In this way the boat would be pulled down steadily to her quasi-anchors. If the men co operated properly the craft would be kept level during this performance. Obviously, when the would tend to bring the boat up to the surface,

tower has a trap on top, through which the crew | are four torpedo tubes, T T, two pointing forward, and two aft. These are fixed to the vessel; and aim is taken by shifting the boat about. To facilitate the latter operation a screw-propeller is mounted in a transverse passage, L, through the boat, out forward. Therewith this inventor believes it would be possible to turn the vessel about completely within her own length. If by any possibility any accident happened to the observing tube which admitted water, only the man inside of it would suffer. The tube is connected with a his boat travel, so far as it is practicable. longitudinal compartment along the top of the boat, separated from the rest of the hull by a water-tight bulkhead. It is practicable, of course, to discharge the torpedo while the boat is in mo regulating vanes would not keep the boat down at the desired depth. The reserve buoyancy would tend to bring her up to the surface. In this situation, a pressure gauge like that already mentioned would be connected with the propellers, C C, now made to run in the same direction; and the depth thus would be automatically governed. Of course, the weights, W W, could be used instead; but the automatic plan just referred to would be the most

Mr. Lake has kept in view important peaceful industries as well as martial interests in devising his boat. A simpler form of it is suited to the work of raising wrecked vessels, recovering their cargoes, laying bridge and pier foundations and performing ther submarine engineering work. In fact, his immediate ambition lies chiefly in this direction. opes before many months to see a boat con-

mediate ambition lies chiefly in this direction. He hopes before many months to see a boat constructed after his designs exclusively for wrecking purposes. From such a vessel would be omitted the torpedo and observing tubes, the levelling and depth regulating vanes, the transverse passage and steering screws, and the two screws under the keel. For getting to the bottom and rising again, and for keeping the boat level the half-ton weights and winches would be sufficient.

Another original idea of this inventor relates to the method of hording wrecks. The practice now in vogue is to slip great chains under the sunken vessel with aid of divers, attach these to partially submerged pontoons, pump the water out of the pontoons, which would lift the wreck a few feet, tow the whole feet into shallower water, and repeat the series of operations several times. Mr. Lake proposes to attach his chains to brackets riveted on to the sides of the wreck, and to employ hydraulic jacks on his pontoons, thus doing his final job in a single day, instead of taking weeks, and avoiding all risk of interference and loss through storm. All his preliminary work, getting the wreck rendy for hoisting, could be done under water, regardless of storms. By means of two sauckerlike discs, each a foot or more in diameter, projected from the side of his submarine boat. Mr. Lake would attach the latter firmly to the side of the wreck, and then a drill, operated by a motor inside the boat, would be thrust out and used to bore bolt-holes for attaching brackets to the side of the wreck. Perhaps five or six of these would be applied to each side of the sunken craft, the number depending on her weight and the strength of the jacks to be used in hoisting.

of the sunken craft, the number depending on her weight and the strength of the jacks to be used in hoisting.

To complete these preparations and for other purposes, it is provided that the wreckers may emerge from their own boat while it is at the bottom of the sea. A chember, C corresponding to the air-lock of such a caisson as is used in tunnelling and excavating under water, is fitted up in the fore part of the boat. A man steps into it, closes the door, admits enough compressed air from a tank in the main hold to sive a pressure equal to that of the water outside, and then lifts another door in the boat's bottom, and steps outside. He has the usual diver's belinet, but gets air for breathing from a knapsack on his back, after the French style. He can now move with far greater freedom, therefore, and work with greater courage than the diver who is lowered from a tug, and who is in constant peril from interference with his air-tube and life-line. Besides, searchights on the bow of the submarine boat illuminate the field of operations; and a diver know that he can step back instantly to his refuge, or be assisted quickly by another member of the crew, if occasion arises. For breaking out the cargo of a wreck to be hoisted to a vessel above, the submarine boat would rest down on the deck of the first-mentioned craft, and it is intended that a motor in the wrecking-boat, controlled by a man who locks out on the scene, and receives sound signals from the divers, shall do the hoisting. Knocking two stones or pieces of metal together answers very well under water for signalling, but telephones would also be available in this service, especially for communication with a vessel up at the surface. The air-lock and trap-door for getting outside could also be introduced into a torpedoboat. Such facilities might prove useful at times. The saving of time in raising a wreck, when it was once found and properly prepared for the final work, would make it practicable to bring up vessels that have sunk at sea. Heretofore it h

A METHODIST CHURCH'S ANNIVERSARY. In the fall of 1866 the Thirty-fifth-st. Methodist Episcopal Church was formally dedicated, and vesthe anniversary of the occasion was cele brated with appropriate services. The modest little hurch at No. 460 West Thirty-fifth-st, was well filled at the morning service, when the Rev. Dr. J. M. King preached an eloquent sermon on "The Personality and Power of the Holy Ghost." Following Dr. King's address the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. Ack-Dr. King's address the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. Ackerman, read letters of congratulation from D. L. Marks, A. K. Sanford, A. C. Morchouse, Alexander McLean, G. W. Terbush, J. T. Richmond and H. C. Earl, all former pastors of the church. In the evening a platform service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. M. D. C. Crawford, and addresses were given by the Rev. Dr. F. M. North, G. Waldo Smith, and the leader of the meeting. The sum of \$500 was raised by subscription to cancel the church indebtedness.

ARTIFICIAL DIGESTION.

Your reporter, among others, was recently requested to witness an experiment at the New-York laboratory of The Pre-Digested Food Company. It seems that the digestive properties of Paskola, their new food, have been questioned in some quarters, and it was important that the matter should be definitely settled once for all It was to see an actual test that we had received the invitation. After a cordial greeting, the chem. ist in charge said: "Make yourselves comfortable gentlemen, and we will at once proceed to bus

At this juncture one of the laboratory assist ants appeared with a supply of beef, hard-boiled eggs, fish, poultry and game, which he had minced very finely in order to imitate the effects of natural mastication. A quantity of interesting apparatus was then brought forth, and the mixed food having been divided into equal portions, was placed in two similar jars. To each of them was added

ing been divided into equal portions, was placed in two similar jars. To each of them was added acidulated water, but to one was made a further addition of a dose of Paskola from a bottle which your reporter had been instructed to purchase in the open market.

Both jars were now warmed to the temperature of the body, and thus kept for two hours at the end of this time the jars were removed from the dainty little oven in which they had stood, when lo' and behold, we found that whereas the contents of one of them had undergone no change whatever, the food in the other, to which had been added the Paskola, had literally dissolved like so much sugar, and "clear, limpid solution was the result. This, to our uninitiated eyes, was most marvellous, and almost savored of magic, for we had often seen beef boiled in water without otherwise changing than to part with its color. Yet here, at the gentle temperature of the body, it had been readered completely soluble. The chemist, while not surprised, was no less pleased than ourselves. He observed: "Gentlemen, if you would know whether or not Paskola possesses decided digestive properties, look to those jars for an answer." The evidence was conclusive, for the object lesson before us was so simple that we could not fail to comprehend the matter. He told us that the base of Paskola was artificially digested starch and that for this reason it was a flesh-producing food vastly superior to cod liver oil. or any of the nauseous drugs heretofore used for this purpose. He stated, furthermore, that, as we had seen, it possessed the property of digesting other foods in the stomach, and thus was an active aid to digestion jar No. I represents the undigested food as when placed in it. We were told that thousands of sufferers had used Paskola with great benefit, and were shown a large number of letters in this connection. I quote from a few of them as follows:

Mrs. W. T. Andrewt, of Gold Hill, Ala, says that she has been treated for years for indigestion by the most eminent physicians

weeks ago, has aiready gained eight (8) pounds, and now eats steak, chicken, and, in fact, every-

thing her appetite craves.

R. P. Cross, of 74 Michigan-ave., Hammond, Ind., wrote that he gained four (4) pounds the first week, and is so enthusiastic that he pronounces Paskola superior to any medicine he ever

saw.

Mrs. M. L. Grantz, of Spring Valley, New-Tork, whose letter was dated June 26, says that the too, suffered from chronic dyspepsia for years. At times even a drink of water distressed her. She has been greatly benefited by the use of Paskola, and says that she is now convinced by her general condition that she derives nourishment from food which she formerly did not.

These waterness but confirm the test which

These statements but confirm the test which we had witnessed. we nad witnessed.

The Pre-Digested Food Company, of No. 30
Reade-st., New-York, will gladly mail their free
pamphlet on the subject of food and digestion to
any one who may send their name.

All druggists sell Pask

### MONTAGUE DALE ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH STEALING CLOTHING FROM A FRIEND-HIS VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Montague Dale, a young man well known in the Tenderloin, a nephew of Clement Gould, the President of the Gas and Engine Power Company, of Morris Dock, was brought before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged by Guy Edwards, of No. 18 East Seventeenth-st., with stealing a lot of valuable clothing. He was held in \$1,000 bonds for the examination on Tuesday morning.

According to the story told by Edwards, Dale had taken the clothing from his (Edwards's) rooms last Tuesday night. Edwards was extremely reticent, and refused to go into particulars. He tried to avoid every one in the courtroom. Dale, on the other hand, was frank and outspoken, and said other hand, was frank and outspoken, and said that his arrest was in outrage and that Edwards was trying to get him out of the way so he would not make a charge of assault against him According to Dale's story, he and Edwards and a certain Maurice Curtis, who is a sort of protege of Edwards, and Arthur Marwig, who is a son of Carl Marwig, the dancing master, were drinking together on Tuesday evening in Edwards's room. The men have known each other for a long time. Before the gathering broke up there was a fight, and some one, and he thinks it was Edwards, hit Dale in the eye. He then went down to the street. In a few minutes young Marwig came running downstairs with an armful of clothes. He threw most of them into the irea way, but carried off an overcoat.

downstairs with an arminal covercoat.

On Thursday Edwards and Curtis went up to Morris Pock to see Dale, who is employed by his uncle. He told them what he knew about the matter and said that he had seen Marwig with the overcoat. His friends then left and made him promise to think no more about it, but to come down on Saturday night and dine with them. This he did. After dinner: Edwards said that he had to go and see Detective Day of the West Thirtieth-st. station. Edwards replied that he would not be long, and for Dale to meet him and the detective on the corner of Twenty-sixth-st, and Broadway. He did so and was arrested.

In court yesterday Dale asked to have the examination set for Tuesday so that he could have time to communicate with his parents, who live at Arverne-by-the-Sea. Dale is a handsome young fellow.

### FIVE PERSONS WERE BURNED.

A fire broke out on the fourth floor of the sixstory brick tenement, No. 60 Orchard-st., shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The rooms were occupied by Rachel Morris, and the flames were put out with slight damage. The outbreak was caused by a kerosene lamp, which exploded, and the following people, who live in the were slightly burned about the head and body; were slightly burned about the head and body.

Hymen Rubin, thirty-five years old; Rosa Rubin, thirty years old, and Henry Rubin, ased nine months. These were all attended by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital, and remained at home. Becky Rubin, seven years old, was severely burned about the head and body, and Jacob Slege, aged seven years, was burned severely about the face and hands. Both were takes to Gouverneur Hospital.

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